

A Text Book on **Shadbala**

By :

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Publisher

All India Federation of Astrologers' Societies®

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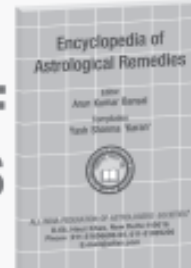
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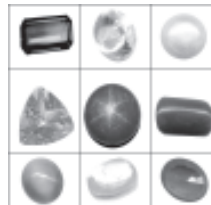
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1. Introduction

Planet on account of certain positions in zodiac acquire strength & weakness. In order to assess the exact potency or strength of a planet, it is necessary to scrutinize its position in the Zodiac from various points of view. These various sources of strength are called Balas of planet.

Parashar system recognizes six kinds of strength or potency or Bala of a planet. These are :

- | | | |
|--------------------|----|----------------------|
| 1. Sthan Bala | or | Positional Strength |
| 2. Dik Bala | or | Directional Strength |
| 3. Kala Bala | or | Temporal Strength |
| 4. Chesta Bala | or | Motional Strength |
| 5. Naisargika Bala | or | Permanent Strength |
| 6. Drik Bala | or | Aspect Strength |

The above six types of strength is known as Shadbala.

Application of Shadbalas :

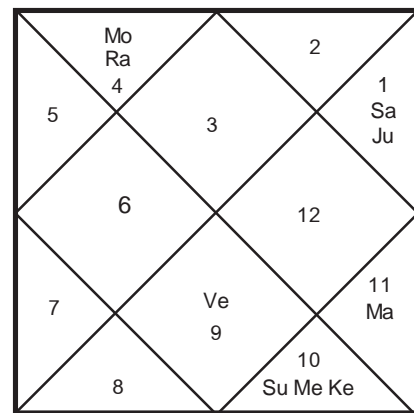
The basic aim for any astrologer is to achieve accuracy in predictions. The calculation of Shadbalas help in meeting this objective in the following ways :-

1. Shad Balas of all planets give an account of assets & liabilities of each planet in a horoscope. Therefore one can have good idea about expectations from each planet.
2. By calculating Shadbalas & strength of all houses, it can be found out which is most powerful amongst Lagna, Moon & Sun. In astrology the predictions are considered more accurate from the chart which is strongest out of these three.
3. During main period & sub period, care has to be taken to find out which planet out of these two dosha lords is more powerful or has greater strength. For example if during Sun-Moon period, it is observed that Sun has more strength than Moon, then results likely to be achieved by native would be predominantly those indicated by Sun. Contrary to this if Moon is more powerful, Moon's influence will be felt in preference to that of Sun even though main period is of Sun.
4. If Shadbalas are ascertained correctly, future predictions can be ventured with sufficient confidence.

Example Horoscope

Native is born at 16.40 hrs (IST) on 22nd January 2000 in New Delhi. The longitudes of planet are as under :-

Ascendant	2° 23' 42"
Sun	9° 7' 52"
Moon	3° 25' 18"
Mars	10° 20' 21"
Mercury	9° 12' 8"
Jupiter	0° 2' 58"
Venus	8° 3' 15"
Saturn	0° 16' 32"
Rahu (R)	3° 9' 50"
Ketu(R)	9° 9' 50"
Asta Lagna or Descendent (Mid point of 7th house)	8° 23' 42"
Madhya Lagna or Mid heaven (Mid point of 10th house)	11° 12' 46"
Patala Lagna or Nadir (Mid point of 4th house)	5° 12' 46"



Calculation of Shadbalas in the book will be based on above mentioned longitudes.



EXERCISE

Q.1. What is Shadbala? How does Shadbala help in predictions?

2. Sthan Bala or Positional Strength

A Planet gets positional strength by virtue of its occupying a particular sign of Zodiac. This sign may be exalted/debilitated, own, Mool Trikona, friendly, neutral or enemy sign. The strength or potency a planet gets due to its occupying a certain degree in a sign is known as positional strength.

Calculation of Sthan Bala or Positional Strength

The unit for measurement of strengths of planets is Rupa. One Rupa is equivalent to 60 Shashtiamsa or Virupas.

Positional strength consists of following types of strength :-

- (a) Ochcha Bala or Exaltation strength
- (b) Sapta Vargaja Bala
- (c) Ojayugmarasyams or Yugmayugma Bala
- (d) Kendra Bala
- (e) Drekkana Bala

(a) Ochcha Bala or Exaltation strength

This is the strength of exaltation. All planets have certain exaltation & debilitation points which are as under -

Planet	Exaltation Point	Debilitation Point
Sun	10 ⁰	190 ⁰
Moon	33 ⁰	213 ⁰
Mars	298 ⁰	118 ⁰
Mercury	165 ⁰	345 ⁰
Jupiter	95 ⁰	275 ⁰
Venus	357 ⁰	177 ⁰
Saturn	200 ⁰	20 ⁰

If a planet occupies exaltation point, it gets one Rupa of Ochcha Bala. If it occupies debilitation point it gets no Ochcha Bala. From exaltation point to debilitation point, there is a gradual decrease in Ochcha Bala till it reduces to zero at debilitation point.

Ochcha Bala of planet in Virupas or Shashtiamsa = $\frac{\text{Difference of planets longitude \& its debilitation}}{3}$

3

If the difference in planets longitude & its debilitation point is more than 180° then the same should be subtracted from 360° to find Ochcha Bala.

The Ochcha Bala in example horoscope can be calculated as under :

Table I - Ochcha Bala

Planet	Longitude (a)	Debilitation Point (b)	Difference a ~ b (c)	Ochcha Bala in Shashtiamsa c/3
Sun	277° 52'	190°	87° 52'	29.29
Moon	115° 18'	213°	97° 42'	32.57
Mars	320° 21'	118°	202° 21' > 180° (∴ 360-202°21')157°39'	52.55
Mercury	282° 8'	345°	62° 52'	20.96
Jupiter	2° 58'	275°	272°2' > 180° (∴ 360°-272°2')=87°58'	29.32
Venus	243° 15'	177°	66° 15'	22.08
Saturn	16° 32'	20°	3° 28'	1.16

(b) Sapta Vargaja Bala

Sapta Vargaja Bala is the strength a planet gets by virtue of its position in seven divisional charts which are Rasi (D-1), Hora (D-2), Drekkana (D-3), Sapthamsa (D-7), Navamsa (D-9), Dwadasa (D-12) & Trimsamsa (D-30). In each of these charts we examine the relationship between tenant & lord & depending on this relationship, planet gets certain strength in each of these charts.

Relation between planets

Planets have two types of relationship :-

(a) Naisargika or Permanent or Natural

This type of relationship is permanent & is not based on position of planets in Zodiac. This relationship is on account of basic nature of planets. This relationship is of three types namely Friend, Neutral & Enemy. The rays of planet will be intensified by the rays of one declared as its friend & counteracted by those of a planet declared as its enemy. Naisargika relationship is same in all horoscopes.

Table II - Naisargika or Permanent Relationship

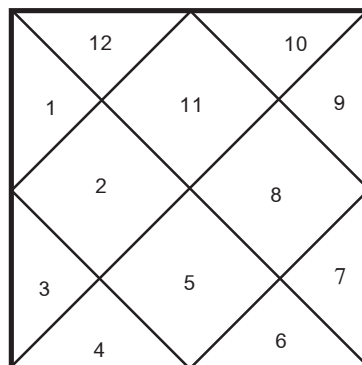
Planet	Friends	Neutrals	Enemies
Sun	Moon, Mars, Jupiter	Mercury	Venus, Saturn
Moon	Sun, Mercury	Mars, Jupiter, Venus, Sat	None
Mars	Sun, Moon, Jupiter	Venus, Saturn	Mercury
Mercury	Sun, Venus	Mars, Jupiter, Saturn	Moon
Jupiter	Sun, Moon, Mars	Saturn	Mercury, Venus
Venus	Mercury, Saturn	Mars, Jupiter	Sun, Moon
Saturn	Mercury, Venus	Jupiter	Sun, Moon, Mars

For understanding above relationship planets can be divided in two groups-one group consisting of Sun, Mars, Jupiter & second group consisting of Mercury, Venus, Saturn. Moon is considered as common planet to these groups.

The permanent relationship is based on principle that from Mool Trikona sign of a planet 2nd, 4th, 5th, 8th, 9th & 12th position lords are its friends, while rest i.e. 3rd, 6th, 7th, 10th & 11th position lords are its enemies. The exaltation sign lord of a planet is always its friend even if it owns 3rd, 6th, 7th, 10th & 11th position from Mool Trikona sign.

Let us find out Naisargika relationship of planet Saturn. The Mool Trikona sign of Saturn is Aquarius.

As per above principle we start with Aquarius sign:



The position of various planets will be as under :-

- Jupiter** : Friend (2nd Position Lord) + Enemy (11th position Lord)= Neutral
- Mars** : Enemy (3rd Position Lord) + Enemy (10th Position Lord)= Enemy
- Venus** : Friend (4th Position Lord) + Friend (9th Position = Friend Lord as well as lord of exaltation sign)
- Mercury** : Friend (5th Position Lord) + Friend (8th Position Lord) = Friend
- Moon** : Enemy (6th Position Lord)= Enemy
- Sun** : Enemy (7th Position Lord)= Enemy

Therefore Naisargika friends of Saturn are Mercury, Venus, Enemies of Saturn are Sun, Moon & Mars whereas Jupiter is neutral to Saturn.

(b) Temporary or Tatkalik

As the name indicates this relationship is temporary & depends upon the position of planets in Zodiac. This relationship changes with reference to each horoscope. The planets in 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 10th, 11th & 12th position from a planet become its temporary friends whereas those in other houses become its temporary enemies.

Both the above types of relationship are combined & Panchadha Maitree (Five fold friendship) relationship is obtained as under :-

- Temporary Friend + Permanent Friend = Intimate Friend (Adhi Mitra)
- Temporary Friend + Permanent Enemy = Neutral
- Temporary Friend + Permanent Neutral = Friend
- Temporary Enemy + Permanent Friend = Neutral
- Temporary Enemy + Permanent Neutral = Enemy
- Temporary Enemy + Permanent Enemy = Bitter Enemy (Adhi Shatru)

Therefore five types of combined relationship amongst planet is Friend, Enemy, Neutral, Intimate friend & Bitter Enemy.

Temporary relationship in example horoscope will be as under :-

Table III - Temporary Relationship

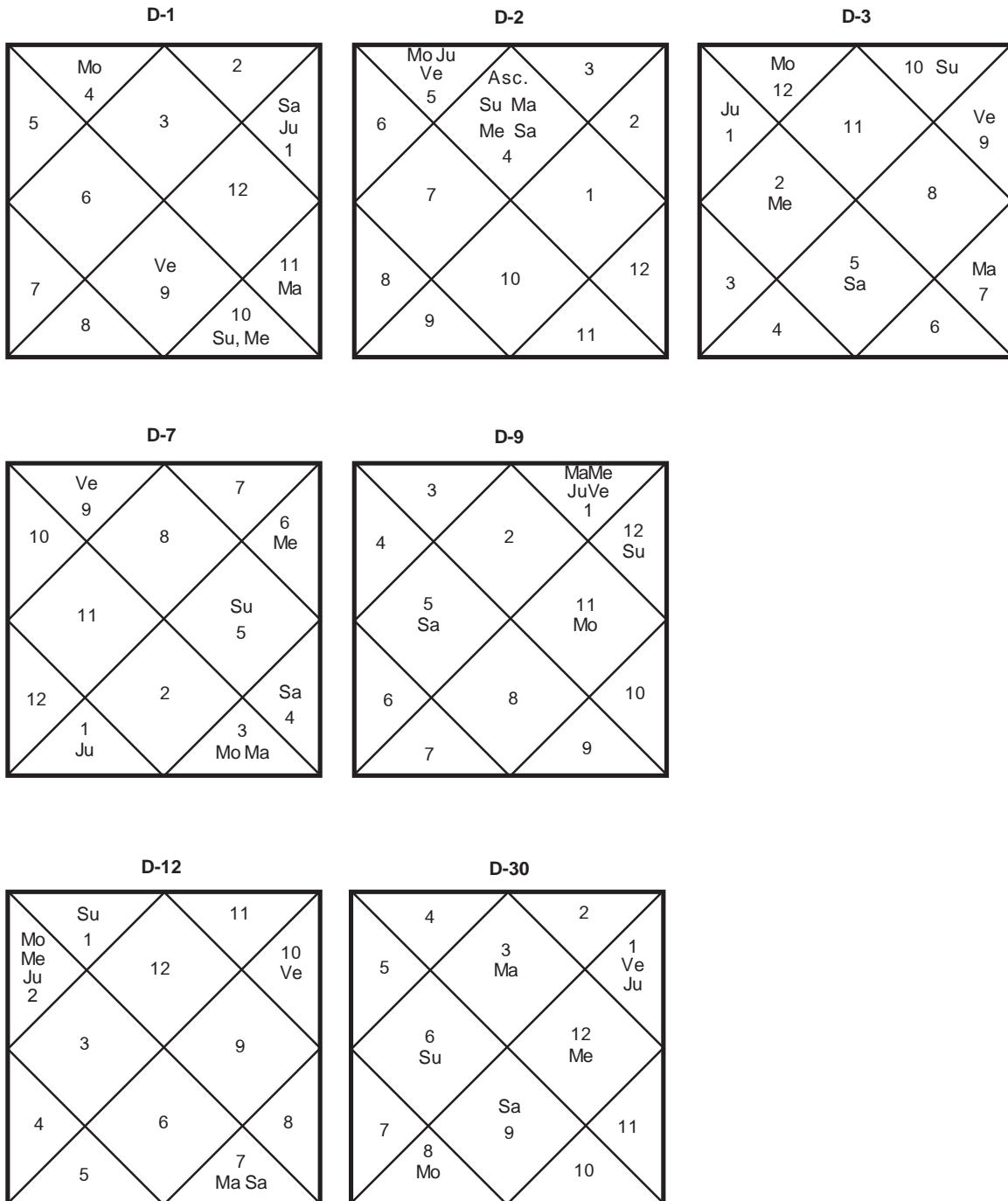
Planet	Temporary Friend	Temporary Enemy
Sun	Mars, Saturn, Jupiter, Venus	Moon, Mercury
Moon	Jupiter, Saturn	Moon, Mars, Mercury, Venus
Mars	Sun, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, Saturn	Moon
Mercury	Mars, Jupiter, Venus, Saturn	Moon, Sun
Jupiter	Moon, Sun, Mars, Mercury	Venus, Saturn
Venus	Sun, Mars, Mercury	Moon, Jupiter, Saturn
Saturn	Moon, Mars, Sun, Mercury	Jupiter, Venus

By combining Temporary & Permanent relationship, the Panchadha Maitree Chart in example horoscope will be as under :-

Table IV- Panchadha Maitree Chart in Example Horoscope

Planet	Intimate Friend	Friend	Neutral	Enemy	Bitter Enemy
Sun	Mars, Jupiter	-	Moon, Venus, Sat.	Mercury	-
Moon	-	Jupiter, Saturn	Sun, Mercury	Mars, Venus	-
Mars	Sun, Jupiter	Venus, Saturn	Moon, Mercury	-	-
Mercury	Venus	Mars, Jupiter	Sun	-	Moon
Jupiter	Sun, Moon, Mars	-	Mercury	Saturn	Venus
Venus	Mercury	Mars	Sun, Saturn	Jupiter	Moon
Saturn	Mercury	-	Sun, Mon, Mar, Ven	Jupiter	-

Now we have to prepare Sapta Vargas (Seven divisional charts) from Example horoscope, which are as under :-



To find out Sapt Varga Bal, we have to examine the relationship of tenant & lord in seven charts mentioned above. Depending upon relationship, a planet gets following strength in seven charts :-

If planet is in Moola Trikona sign (only in D-1 chart)	—45 Shashtiamsa
If Planet is in own Varga	—30 ..
If Planet is in Intimate Friend Varga	—22.5 ..
If Planet is in Friend Varga	—15 ..
If Planet is in Neutral Varga	—7.5 ..
If Planet is in Enemy Varga	—3.75 ..
If Planet is in Bitter Enemy Varga	—1.875 ..

The strength for each of the seven charts be found & added which is called Sapt Vargaj Bala of a planet.

**Table V- Relationship of Planets in Seven Divisional Charts in
Example Horoscope**

Planet	D-1	D-2	D-3	D-7	D-9	D-12	D-30
Sun	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Own	Intimate Friend	Intimate Friend	Enemy
Moon	Own	Neutral	Friend	Neutral	Friend	Enemy	Enemy
Mars	Friend	Neutral	Friend	Neutral	Own	Friend	Neutral
Mercury	Friend	Bitter Enemy	Intimate Friend	Own	Friend	Intimate Friend	Friend
Jupiter	Intimate Friend	Intimate Friend	Intimate Friend	Intimate Friend	Intimate Friend	Bitter Enemy	Intimate Friend
Venus	Enemy	Neutral	Enemy	Enemy	Friend	Neutral	Enemy
Saturn	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Enemy

Table VI- Sapta Vargajs Bala in Ex. Horoscope

Planet	D-1	D-2	D-3	D-7	D-9	D-12	D-30	Total Sapta vargas Bala (Shashtiamsa)
Sun	7.5	7.5	7.5	30	22.5	22.5	3.75	101.25
Moon	30	7.5	15	7.5	15	3.75	3.75	82.50
Mars	15	7.5	15	7.5	30	15	7.5	97.50
Mercury	15	1.875	22.5	30	15	22.5	15	121.875
Jupiter	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	1.875	136.875
Venus	3.75	7.5	3.75	3.75	15	7.5	3.75	45
Saturn	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	3.75	48.75

(c) Ojayugmarasyamsa or Yugmayugma Bala

This is the strength of a planet acquired on account of the occupancy of odd & even Rasis & Navamsas. Certain planets get strength by occupying odd Rasi or Navamsas, while others become powerful by residing in even Rashi or Navamsa.

Each of Venus & Moon in even Rasi acquires a quarter of Rupa (15 Shashtiamsa). These are applicable to such planets in Navamsas also.

Each of Jupiter, Sun, Mars, Mercury & Saturn gets 15 Shashtiamsa if they are placed in odd Rasis & navamsas. It means male & neutral planets get the strength of 15 Shashtiamsa in male Rasi & Navamsa whereas female planets get such strength in female Rashi & Navamsa.

The strength of planets in Rasis & Navamsa should be added together to get Ojayugmarasyamsa Bala.

Table VII - Ojayugmarasyamsa Bala in Example Horoscope

Planet	Rasi	Navamsa	Rasi Bala	Navamsa Bala	Ojayugmarasyamsa Bala
Sun	Even	Even	0	0	0
Moon	Even	Odd	15	0	15
Mars	Odd	Odd	15	15	30
Mercury	Even	Odd	0	15	15
Jupiter	Odd	Odd	15	15	30
Venus	Odd	Odd	0	0	0
Saturn	Odd	Odd	15	15	30

(d) Kendra Bala

Kendra or quadrant or angle houses are 1st, 4th, 7th & 10th. A planet in Kendra gets full strength of 60 Shashtiamsa, a planet in Succedent or pancparas (2nd, 5th, 8th & 11th houses) gets half strength of 30 Shashtiamsa whereas a planet in Cadent or Apoklimas (3rd, 6th, 9th & 12th houses) gets a quarter strength of 15 Shashtiamsa.

Kendra Bala is calculated as under :-

Table VIII- Kendra Bala in Ex. Horoscope

Planet	Kendra/Panapara/Akoklima (Shashtiamsa)	Kendra Bala
Sun	Panapara	30
Moon	Panapara	30
Mars	Apoklima	15
Mercury	Panapara	30
Jupiter	Panapara	30
Venus	Kendra	60
Saturn	Panapara	30

(e) Drekkana Bala

Male planets (Sun, Mars, Jupiter) get Drekkana Bala of 15 Shashtiamsa if they are placed in 1st Drekkana, Female planets (Moon, Venus) get Drekkana Bala of 15 Shashtiamsa if they are placed in 3rd Drekkana whereas Hermaphrodite or Neutral planets (Mercury, Saturn) get similar strength if they are placed in 2nd Drekkana.

Table IX - Drekkana Bala in Ex. Horoscope

Planet	Sex	Drekkana	Drekkana Bala
Sun	Male	1st	15
Moon	Female	3rd	15
Mars	Male	3rd	00
Mercury	Hermaphrodite	2nd	15
Jupiter	Male	1st	15
Venus	Female	1st	00
Saturn	Hermaphrodite	2nd	15

Total Sthan Bala is found by adding five types of strengths as calculated above.

Table X- Sthan Bala in Example Horoscope

Planet	Ochcha Bala	SaptaVargaj Bala	Ojayugmarasyamsa Bala	Kendra Bala	Drekkana Bala	Sthan Bala (Shashtiamsa)
Sun	29.29	101.25	00	30	15	175.54
Moon	32.57	82.50	15	30	15	175.07
Mars	52.55	97.50	30	15	00	195.05
Mercury	20.96	121.875	15	30	15	202.835
Jupiter	29.32	136.875	30	30	15	241.195
Venus	22.08	45.00	00	60	00	127.08
Saturn	1.16	48.75	30	30	15	124.91



Exercise

- Q.1. What is the measurement unit of Shadbala?
- Q.2. What is the Sthan Bala? How many types of Sthan bala is identified? Explain each of them.
- Q.3. What is understand by Sapta Vargaja bala? Explain?
- Q.4. What is the maximum Shashtiamsa bala is given if the planet is in-
 - (i) Mool Trikona Sign
 - (ii) Own sign
 - (iii) Friendly sign
 - (iv) Intimate friendly sign
 - (v) Neutral sign
 - (vi) Enemy sign
 - (vii) Bitter enemy sign
- Q.5. What is Ojayugmarasyamsa bala? Explain.
- Q.6. What is maximum shashtamsa bala is given to the planet in even or odd sign?
- Q.7. What is the Kendra bala?
- Q.8. What is the maximum Shashtiamsa bala is given to the planet if the planet in-
 - (i) Kendra
 - (ii) Panapara
 - (iii) Apoklima
- Q.9. What is Drekkana Bala?
- Q.10. What is the Maximum Shashtiamsa bala is given to the planet?

3. Dik Bala or Directional Strength

The strength a planet gets on account of the occupying a particular direction is known as Dik Bala. In horoscope, the ascendant represents eastern direction, the 7th house (descendant) represents west direction, the 10th house (Zenith) represents south direction & 4th house (Nadir) represents north direction.

Jupiter & Mercury get full directional strength when these occupy ascendant. The Sun & Mars are powerful in south i.e. when they occupy 10th house. Saturn gets full directional strength in 7th house i.e. in west. Moon & Venus have full directional strength when they occupy 4th house i.e. north direction.

The points opposite to powerful points are powerless points which when occupied give no directional strength. For example Saturn gets full directional strength in west but gets Zero directional strength in east. Therefore 180th degree from powerful point is the powerless point. A planet when approaching its powerful point gains directional strength & while reaching the powerless point it gradually loses directional strength.

For finding out directional strength of a planet we have to find the difference between planet's longitude & its powerless point. If this difference is more than 180°, the same is subtracted from

360°

Dik Bala Arc = Planets longitude ~ its powerless point.

A planet in a direction where it is supposed to be most powerful gets directional strength of 60 Shashtiamsa. As the powerless point, it gets Zero directional strength. The Dik Bala of a planet is obtained by dividing Dik Bala arc by 3.

$$\text{Dik Bala} = \frac{\text{Dikbala arc of planet}}{3}$$

The powerless point for each planets in example horoscope as under :-

Planet	Powerless point
Mercury, Jupiter	$8^{\circ} 23' 42''$ or $263^{\circ} 42'$ (Descendant)
Saturn	$2^{\circ} 23' 42''$ or $83^{\circ} 42'$ (Ascendant)
Moon, Venus	$11^{\circ} 12' 46''$ or $342^{\circ} 46'$ (Zenith)
Sun, Mars	$5^{\circ} 12' 46''$ or $162^{\circ} 46'$ (Nadir)

Dik bala in example horoscope is calculated as under :-

Table XI- Dik bala in example horoscope

Planet	Longitude (a)	Powerless point (b)	Digbala Arc (c) = a ~ b	Digbala (Shashtiamsa) c/3
Sun	$277^{\circ} 52'$	$162^{\circ} 46'$	$115^{\circ} 6'$	38.37
Moon	$115^{\circ} 18'$	$342^{\circ} 46'$	$132^{\circ} 32'$	44.18
Mars	$320^{\circ} 21'$	$162^{\circ} 46'$	$157^{\circ} 35'$	52.53
Mercury	$282^{\circ} 8'$	$263^{\circ} 42'$	$18^{\circ} 26'$	6.14
Jupiter	$2^{\circ} 58'$	$263^{\circ} 42'$	$59^{\circ} 16'$	19.76
Venus	$243^{\circ} 15'$	$342^{\circ} 46'$	$99^{\circ} 31'$	$33^{\circ} 17'$
Saturn	$16^{\circ} 32'$	$83^{\circ} 42'$	$67^{\circ} 10'$	22.39



Exercise

- Q. 1. What is Dikbala ? How do you calculate it? Explain.
- Q.2. In which direction and house -
- Sun and Mars get maximum and minimum bala
 - Jupiter and Mercury get maximum and minimum bala
 - Saturn get maximum and minimum bala
 - Venus and Mercury get maximum and minimum bala
- Q.3. What is Dik bala Arc?

4. Kala Bala or Temporal Strength

This is also known as strength of time. It is calculated by considering year, month, weekday, time etc. of birth. For finding out Kala bala, various potencies of planetary vibrations due to seasonal peculiarities are scrutinized.

Kala Bala consists of following 9 types of strength :-

1. Nathonnatha or Div ratri Bala
2. Paksha Bala
3. Tribhaga Bala
4. Abda or Varshadipa Bala
5. Masa Bala
6. Vara Bala
7. Hora Bala
8. Ayana Bala
9. Yuddha Bala

1. Nathonnatha or Div ratri Bala

Strength a planet gets on account of birth during day or night is known as Nathonnatha Bala. It consists of Diva Bala (Diurnal strength) & Ratri Bala (Nocturnal strength).

Moon, Mars & Saturn are powerful during mid night whereas at the time of mid day, they are thoroughly powerless. Sun, Jupiter & Venus are powerful during mid day whereas at the time of mid night they are thoroughly powerless. Mercury is always powerful whether it is day or night. Moon, Mars & Saturn get strength of 60 Shashtiamsa at mid night. Sun, Jupiter & Venus get strength of 60 Shashtiamsa at mid day. Mercury always gets strength of 60 Shashtiamsa.

Method of Finding nathonnatha Bala

Method A :

1. Duration of day & night are divided into two equal parts each. We get half part of day & night.
2. If Isht Kala is from 2nd half part of day to 1st half part of night, it is Natha, otherwise it is Unnatha.

3. Half part of day is subtracted from Isht Kala. If remainder is less than 30 Ghati, it is Natha.
4. If remainder at Sl. No. 3 is more than 30 Ghati then by subtracting the same from 60 Ghati, we get Unnatha.

It is to be noted that duration of half part of day is always to be subtracted from Isht Kala & if Isht Kala is less than half part of day then 60 Ghati is added in Isht Kala.

Div Bala for Sun, Jupiter & Venus = Unnatha x 2

Ratri Bala for Moon, Mars & Saturn = Natha x 2

Mercury will always get Divratri Bala of 60 Shashtiamsa.

The details in example horoscope are as under :-

Sun Rise	-7 Hrs	17 Mts	
Sun Set	- 17 Hrs	48 Mts	
Duration of day	26 Ghati	15 Pal	
Duration of Night	-33 Ghati	45 Pal	
Half part of day	-13 Ghati	7 Pal	30 Vipal
Half part of Night	-16 Ghati	52 Pal	30 Vipal
Isht Kala	-23 Ghati	27 Pal	30 Vipal

Isht Kala - Half part of day

= 23 G 27 P 30 Vipal - 13 G 7 P 30 V

= 10 Ghati 20 Pal = 10.3

This being less than 30 it is Natha. Unnatha will be (30G-10G 20P)

= 9 Ghati 40 Pal = 9.7

\ Div Bala of Sun, Jupiter & Venus = Unnatha x 2

= 19.7x2

= 39.4

Ratri Bala of Moon, Mars & Saturn = natha x 2

= 10.3 x 2

= 20.6

\ Nathonnatha Bala of various planets in example horoscope will be as under :-

Table XII- Nathonnatha Bala in Ex. Horoscope

Planet	Natthonath Bala
Sun	39.4
Moon	20.6
Mars	20.6
mercury	60
Jupiter	39.4
Venus	39.4
Saturn	20.6

Method B : In this case the birth time is converted into degrees & Nathonath Bala is calculated as under :-

$$\text{Diva Bala (Sun, Jupiter, Venus)} = \frac{\text{Birth time in degrees}}{3}$$

$$\text{Ratri Bala (Moon, Mars, Saturn)} = 180^\circ - \frac{\text{Birth time in degrees}}{3}$$

The time interval between mid night & mid day is 180°. Birth time is marked according to local mean time. The birth time in degrees is converted by converting each hour into 15° or 4° minute into 1°. If birth time exceeds 180°, the same is to be subtracted from 360°.

In example horoscope

Time of birth 16h 40m (IST)

Local mean time correction for Delhi is (-2) 21m 08 sec.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{\textbackslash Local mean time of birth is} \\ 16\text{h } 40\text{m} \\ (-) \quad \underline{21\text{ m } 08\text{ sec.}} \\ 16\text{h } 18\text{ m } 52\text{ sec.} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{\textbackslash Birth time in degrees} \\ = \quad 16 \times 15 = 240 \\ (+) \quad \frac{18.8}{4} = 4.7 \\ \hline 244.7 \end{array}$$

Since it exceeds 180°, subtracting it from 360° we get (360-244.7) = 115.3°

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{\textbackslash Div Bala (Sun, Jupiter, Venus)} = \frac{115.3}{3} \\ = 38.4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Ratri Bala (Moon, Mars, Saturn)} &= \frac{180-115.3}{3} \\ &= \frac{64.7}{3} = 21.6\end{aligned}$$

2. Paksha Bala

Paksha Bala is the strength of Paksha or fortnight. Lunar month consists of Krishna Paksha & Shukla Paksha & each Paksha is equivalent to 15 lunar days. During Shukla Paksha Moon is increasing whereas during Krishna Paksha Moon is decreasing. All malefic planets are powerful during Krishna Paksha or during dark half of lunar month & all benefic planets are powerful during bright half of lunar month or during Shukla Paksha.

Jupiter, Venus & well associated Mercury are benefics whereas Sun, Mars, Saturn & afflicted Mercury are malefics.

As far as Moon is concerned it is benefic from 8th day of bright half to 8th day of dark half lunar month. In the balance days, Moon is considered as malefic.

If Moon's Longitude - Sun's Longitude $< 180^\circ$, it is Shukla Paksha

If Moon's Longitude - Sun's Longitude $> 180^\circ$, it is Krishna Paksha

Following steps are taken to find Paksha Bala:-

- Deduct from Moon's Longitude that of Sun's Longitude
- If (a) exceeds 180° , the same is to be subtracted from 360° to make it less than 180°
- Divide (b) by 3 which will give Paksha Bala of Benefics.
- 60-Paksha Bala of Benefics = paksha Bala of Malefics
- Moon's Paksha Bala as calculated above is always to be doubled.

In example horoscope, Paksha Bala is calculated as under :-

Moon's Longitude = $115^\circ 18'$

Sun's Longitude = $277^\circ 52'$

Difference between Sun & Moon's Longitude

= $277^\circ 52' - 115^\circ 18'$

= $162^\circ 34'$

$$\therefore \text{Paksha Bala of Benefics} = \frac{162^\circ 34'}{3} = \frac{162.6}{3} = 54.2$$

$$\text{Paksha Bala of Malefics} = 60 - 54.2 = 5.8$$

In the example horoscope Moon is benefic while Mercury is malefic. Moon's Paksha Bala will be 54.2×108.5

3. Tribhaga Bala

The day & night each are divided into three equal parts. Duration of day is from Sun-rise to Sun-set, whereas duration of night is from Sun set to Sun-rise. For finding out Tribhaga bala, we have to see in which 1/3rd part of day or night, birth has taken place. Depending on this, one planet gets the strength of 60 Shashtiamsa.

Apart from this Jupiter always gets 60 Shashtiamsa as Tribhaga bala. Therefore Tribhaga bala is obtained only by two planets, one of them is always Jupiter.

Depending upon the part of day or night in which birth has taken place, the following planets get strength of 60 Shashtiamsa.

Part of day/Night	Planets which get strength of 60 Shashtiamsa
1st part of day	Mercury
2nd part of day	Sun
3rd part of day	Saturn
1st part of night	Moon
2nd part of night	Venus
3rd part of night	Mars

Calculation of Tribhaga Bala in example horoscope

Duration of day	= (17H 48M - 7H 17M)
	= 10H 31M
Time of birth	= 16H 40M

Therefore birth has taken place in 3rd part of day & therefore Tribhaga bala will be as under :-

Saturn - 60 Shashtiamsa

Jupiter - 60 Shashtiamsa

4. Abda or Varshadhipa Bala

In this case the planet that rules over the week day on which the year (Vikrami) begins is considered. This planet is assigned strength of 15 Shashtiamsa as its Abda bala.

In the example horoscope Vikrami Samvat 2056 started on 15th April 1999 on Thursday. Therefore in example horoscope, Jupiter will get Abda bala of 15 Shashtiamsa.

5. Masa Bala

Planet who is the lord of the month in which birth has taken place is assigned a strength of 30 Shashtiamsa as his Masa bala.

In the example horoscope, the month in which birth has taken place commenced on 15.1.2002 i.e. on Saturday. Therefore in example horoscope, Saturn will get Masa bala of 30 Shashtiamsa.

6. Vara Bala

Planet who is the lord of day of birth is assigned a strength of 45 Shashtiamsa as his Vara bala.

In example horoscope, birth has taken place on Saturday & therefore, Saturn will get Vara bala of 45 Shashtiamsa.

7. Hora Bala

A hora is equal to 1/24th part of a day. Each hora is ruled over by a planet. The day begins from Sunrise & continues till next sun rise. The first hora on any day will be ruled by lord week day. 2nd hora is ruled by lord of 6th week day counted from first. 3rd hora is ruled by lord of 6th week day counted from second & so on.

According to Surya Siddhanta, Saturn is the most distant planet from earth. Jupiter, Mars, Sun, Venus, Mercury & Moon come next in order of their nearness to earth.

On everyday first hora is ruled by lord of weekday & other lords succeed according to order given above.

The other simple method of remembering sequence of hora is that first hora on any day will be ruled by lord of week day. 2nd hora will be 3rd from first in the reverse order of lord of week days. 3rd hora will be 3rd from 2nd in the same order. For example on any Tuesday first hora will be that of Mars, 2nd of Sun, 3rd of Venus, 4th of Mercury, 5th of Moon & so on.

In the example horoscope sunrise is at 7H 17M & birth has taken place on 16H 40M & therefore 10th hora is ruling from starting hora of lord of week day i.e. Saturn. 10th hora from Saturn is that of Mars.

Horas are to be calculated for mean local time & not for standard time of birth.

In the example horoscope, the ruling hora at the time of birth is that of Mars & therefore Mars will get Hora bala of 60 Shashtiamsa.

8. Ayan Bala

The strength of a planet on account of its situation either towards north or south of celestial equator is known as Ayan bala. All heavenly bodies move northwards to equator for sometime & then get southwards. This angular distance from equinoctial or celestial equator is Kranti or declination. Declination is positive when planet is situated in northern celestial hemisphere & it is negative when planet is situated in southern celestial hemisphere.

Declination is always measured in respect of Sayan longitude i.e. a planet reckoned from movable Zodiac point.

- (a) Sun after cutting celestial equator in march (Aries sign) moves northward & declination which is positive gradually increases till it is $23^{\circ} 27'$ when Sun has reached last point of Gemini i.e. 90° of Zodiac.
- (b) $23^{\circ} 27'$ north declination means that Sun has reached northern most point of north celestial hemisphere.
- (c) Then declination decreases gradually along with ingress of Sun in Cancer sign till it is 0° when Sun will have crossed equator again to begin his southerly course i.e. when Libra ingress takes place.
- (d) Now south declination commences. Declination which is now zero increases till it is $23^{\circ} 27'$ when Sun reaches last point of Sagittarius sign i.e. 270° .
- (v) Capricorn ingress begins. Declination decreases gradually till it is 0° again when planet crosses the equation & begins his northerly course.

$$\text{Ayan Bala} = \frac{23^{\circ} 27' \pm \text{Declination}}{46^{\circ} 54'} \times 60$$

$$= (23^{\circ} 27' \pm \text{Declination}) \times 1.2793$$

- (a) When Moon or Saturn has southern declination or when Sun, Mars, Jupiter & Venus have north declination, take positive sign & contrary to this take negative sign.
- (b) For finding out Ayan bala of Mercury we always take negative sign whether declination is +ve or -ve.
- (c) Sun's Ayana bala is always multiplied by 2.

Planet have south declination when Sayana longitude is between 180° - 360° & north declination when Sayana longitude is between 0° - 180° .

Method of finding out Declination

For finding out declination, Nirayana longitudes of planets are converted into Sayana longitudes. This is done by adding Ayanamsa date of birth. Then Bhuja of planets is found as under :-

- (a) If Sayana longitude is less or equal to 90° , it itself represents Bhuja.
- (b) If Sayana longitude is more than 90° but less or equal to 180° , Bhuja is found by subtracting the same from 180° .
- (c) If Sayana longitude is more than 180° but less or equal to 270° , Bhuja is found by subtracting 180° from longitude.
- (d) If Sayana longitude is more than 270° but less or equal to 360° , Bhuja is found by subtracting the same from 360° .

At the end of 1st 15° , the declination of planet is 362' of arc.

At the end of 2nd 15° , the declination of planet is 341' of arc.

At the end of 3rd 15° , the declination of planet is 299' of arc.

At the end of 4th 15° , the declination of planet is 236' of arc.

At the end of 5th 15° , the declination of planet is 150' of arc.

At the end of 6th 15° , the declination of planet is 52' of arc.

Table XIII- To Find out declination of planets in Example Horoscope

The Ayanamsa on date of birth is 23°51'

Planet	Nirayana Longitude	Sayana Longitude	Bhujai	No. of degrees & divisions passed	Declination of Planet
Sun	277°52'	301°43'	58°17'	13°17' & 3Dvn.	1002' + $\frac{13^{\circ}17' \times 236'}{15}$ =20°11'
Moon	115°18'	139°9'	40°51'	10°51' & 2 Dvn.	703' + $\frac{10^{\circ}51' \times 299'}{15}$ =15°19'
Mars	320°21'	344°12'	21°48'	6°48' & 1 Dvn.	362' + $\frac{6^{\circ}48' \times 341'}{15}$ =8°37'
Mercury	282°8'	305°59'	54°1'	9°1' & 3 Dvn.	1002' + $\frac{9^{\circ}1' \times 236'}{15}$ =19°4'
Jupiter	2°58'	26°49'	26°49'	11°49' & 1 Dvn.	362' + $\frac{11^{\circ}49' \times 341'}{15}$ = 11°11'
Venus	243°15'	267°6'	87°6'	12°6' & 5 Dvn.	1388' + $\frac{12^{\circ}6' \times 52'}{15}$ =23°27'
Saturn	16°32'	40°23'	40°23'	10°23' & 2 Dvn.	703' + $\frac{10^{\circ}23' \times 299'}{15}$ = 13°30'

After finding out declination of each planet Ayana bala is calculated as under :-

Table XIV- Ayana Bala of planets in Example Horoscope

Planet	Ayana Bala
Sun (South Decl.)	$(23^{\circ}27' - 20^{\circ}11') \times 1.2793$ $= 3^{\circ}16' \times 1.2793 = 4.18 \times 2 = 8.36$
Moon (North Decl.)	$(23^{\circ}27' - 15^{\circ}19') \times 1.2793$ $= 8^{\circ}8' \times 1.2793 = 10.40$
Mars (South Decl.)	$(23^{\circ}27' - 8^{\circ}37') \times 1.2793$ $= 14^{\circ}50' \times 1.2793 = 18.97$
Mercury (South Decl.)	$(23^{\circ}27' - 19^{\circ}4') \times 1.2793$ $= 4^{\circ}23' \times 1.2793 = 5.60$
Jupiter (North Decl.)	$(23^{\circ}27' + 11^{\circ}11') \times 1.2793$ $= 34^{\circ}37' \times 1.2793 = 44.29$
Venus (South Decl.)	$(23^{\circ}27' - 23^{\circ}27') \times 1.2793 = 0$
Saturn (North Decl.)	$(23^{\circ}27' - 13^{\circ}30') \times 1.2793$ $= 9^{\circ}57' \times 1.2793 = 12.73$

9. Yuddha Bala

Two planets are said to be in Yuddha or war when they are in conjunction & distance between them is less than 1° . All planets excepting Sun & Moon may enter into war. The conquering planet is one whose longitude is less.

When two planets are found to be at war in a horoscope; the aggregate of Sthan Bala. Dik bala & Kala bala (upto Horabala) is found in respect of these planets. Difference between two aggregates is found & less must be subtracted from greater. Resulting difference which is Yuddha bala in Shashtiamsa is added to the total Kala bala of victorious planet & Must be subtracted from total Kala bala of defeated planet.

In the example horoscope, none of the planet is at war.

Total Kala bala is found by adding together all the 9 types of strength discussed above.

Table XV- Total Kala Bala in Example Horoscope

Planet	Natonnata Bala	Paksh Bala	Tribhag Bala	Abda Bala	Masa Bala	Vara Bala	Hora Bala	Ayana Bala	Yuddha Bala	Total Kala Bala
Sun	39.4	5.8	—	—	—	—	—	8.36	—	53.56
Moon	20.6	108.4	—	—	—	—	—	10.46	—	139.40
Mars	20.6	5.8	—	—	—	—	60	18.97	—	105.37
Merc	60	5.8	—	—	—	—	—	5.60	—	71.40
Jupiter	39.4	54.2	60	15	—	—	—	44.29	—	212.89
Venus	39.4	54.2	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	93.60
Saturn	20.6	54.2	60	—	30	45	—	12.73	—	201.93

Exercise

- Q.1 What do you understand by Kala bala? How many types of Kala bala are consists in astrology?
- Q.2 What is Nathonnatha bala? How does it calculate? Write the method.
- Q.3 When the Jupiter, Venus and Sun get maximum Shashtiamsa bala?
- Q.4 When the mars and Saturn get maximum Shashtiamsa Bala?
- Q.5 When the Mercury maximum Shashtiamsa bala?
- Q.6 What is Paksha bala? Explain.
- Q.7 In which Paksha malefic get strength (Bala)?
- Q.8 In which Paksha benefic planet get strength?
- Q.9 What is Tribhaga bala? How does it calculate? What is maximum Sahashtiamsa bala is given in the planet?
- Q.10 What is Varshadhipa bala? Explain. How much strength planet get in Shastiamsa?
- Q.11 What is Masa bala? Explain. How much strength planet get in Shastiamsa?
- Q.12 What is the Vara bala? Explain. How much strength planet get in Shastiamsa?
- Q.13 What is Hora bala? Explain. How does it calculate?
- Q.14 What is Ayan bala? Write the method of calculation?
- Q.15 What do you understand by Bhuj in Ayna bala?
- Q.16 What is Yudha bala? Explain. How much relative distance is required between two planet in Yudha bala?
- Q. 17 Which planet has full strength during day and night?

5. Chesta Bala or Motional Strength

Chesta means act of retrogression. Each planet except Sun & Moon gets into state of retrogression when its distance from Sun exceeds a particular limit. Strength or potency of a planet on account of arc of retrogression is known as Chesta Bala.

Mars, Jupiter & Saturn are known as superior planets. They are called superior planets as they appear at all distances from Sun & not confined to particular limit of elongation.

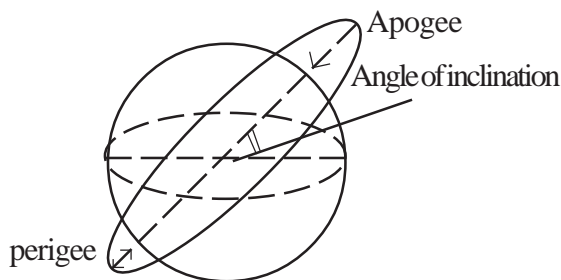
Mercury & Venus are known as inferior planets as they never depart from Sun beyond a certain limit. The maximum distance between Sun & Mercury can be 29° whereas this distance between Sun & Venus can be 47° .

Chesta Kendra : This is arc of retrogression. This is necessary to find Chesta Bala. To find out Chesta Kendra, it is necessary to understand meaning of following terms:

(a) Mean Longitude : The mean position of a planet is the position which it would have attained at a uniform rate of motion & correction to be applied in respect of eccentricity are not considered. The mean longitude is reckoned on the assumption that orbits of planets are concentric circles. Because orbits of planets are elliptial & not circular, equations are later on applied to the mean position to get true longitude of planets. To find out Chesta Kendra, it is necessary to calculate mean position.

(b) Epoch : The epoch is taken at the beginning of 1st January 1900 midnight on 76°E longitude.

(c) Sheeghrochcha : The characteristics which define an orbit are (i) Apogee (ii) Perigee * (iii) inclination. Apogee is the farthest & perigee is the nearest point on the orbit. The inclination of orbit is the angle which it makes with the equator.



To find out mean Longitude, following method is adopted :-

Calculate the time interval from epoch to day of birth & multiply the same by mean motion of planet & change during interval is obtained. Change is added or subtracted from mean position at the time of epoch. Thus the mean position is arrived at.

Sun	—	257.4568°
Mars	—	270.22°
Jupiter	—	220.04°
Saturn	—	236.74°

Mean position of inferior planets i.e. Mercury & Venus is the same as that of Sun.

Sheeghrochcha of superior planets i.e. Mars, Jupiter & Saturn is the same as mean position of Sun. Sheeghrochcha of Mercury & Venus at epoch is 164° & 328.51° respectively.

$$\text{Chesta Kendra} = \text{Planet's Sheeghrochcha} - \frac{(\text{Mean Longitude} + \text{True Longitude})}{2}$$

If Chesta kendra exceeds 180°, the same is subtracted from 360°.

$$\text{Chesta Bala} = \frac{\text{Chesta kendra}}{3}$$

Chesta bala is zero when Chesta kendra is zero & when Chesta kendra is 180°, Chesta Bala is 60 Shashtiamsa. Sun's Chesta Bala is its Ayana bala whereas Moon's chesta bala is its Paksha Bala.

Chesta bala is zero when Chesta kendra is zero & when Chesta kendra is 180°, chesta Bala is 60 Shashtiamsa. Sun's chesta Bala is its Ayana bala whereas Moon's Chesta bala is its Paksha Bala.

Mean Longitude of Planets

To find out mean longitude the interval between date of birth & epoch is calculated - Deduct 1900 from year of birth & multiply the same by 365 and to this product add the intervening bi-sexstle days. The following table will be useful for calculating interval.

Table XVI - Days from 1st January to the end of month

January	31	July	212
February	59	August	243
March	90	September	273
April	120	October	304
May	151	November	334
June	181	December	365

P.S. Add one day for February in leap year.

Now let us find out total time interval in example horoscope. Longitude of Delhi is 77°13' Date of birth & time is 22.1.2000 at 16.40 hrs.

Longitude of place of birth 77°13'

" Epoch 76°00'

Difference 1°13' = 5 minute (Approx.)

Therefore mean time at place of epoch = (16 hrs 40 mts - 5mts = 16hrs 35 mts.

From midnight to 16 hrs 35 mts = 16 hrs 35mt.

= 16.58 hrs - 0.69 day

Total interval will therefore be

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(2000-1900) \times 365 = 36500 \\
 &\quad + 25 \text{ (Bi-sextile days)} \\
 &= 36525 \\
 &\quad + 21 \text{ (From Jan 1st to 21st Jan)} \\
 &\quad + 0.69 \text{ (From midnight to time of birth)} \\
 &\hline
 &36546.69 \text{ days}
 \end{aligned}$$

The interval is multiplied by mean daily motion of planets which is obtained by using tables given below. In this mean position of planets at epoch is added & by subtracting multiples of 360°, we can get the mean position of planets at birth. Now let us calculate the mean position of planets at given birth time.

Table XVII - Total interval = 36546.69 day

For	30,000 days	mean motion	48.0796
For	6,000 days	mean motion	153.6159
For	500 days	mean motion	132.8013
For	40 days	mean motion	39.524
For	6 days	mean motion	5.9136
For	0.69 days	mean motion	.6801

Constant at epoch $\frac{257.4568}{638.0713}$

Subtracting multiples of 360° , the mean position of Sun will be 276.0713°

Table XVIII - Mean Solar Daily Motion (in degrees)

Mean position of the Sun at the Epoch

(At 0 hr. on 1st January 1900 A.D. 76° E) $257^\circ.4568$

	Units	Hundreds	Thousands	Ten Thousands
1.	0.9856	98.5602	265.6026	146.0265
2.	1.9712	197.1205	71.2053	272.0531
3.	2.9568	295.6808	76.8080	48.0796
4.	3.9524	34.2411	342.4106	184.1062
5.	4.9280	132.8013	248.0133	320.1327
6.	5.9136	231.3616	153.6159	96.1593
7.	6.8992	329.9218	59.2186	232.1868
8.	7.8848	68.4821	324.8212	8.2124
9.	8.8704	167.0424	230.4239	144.2389

Table XIX - Mean Motion of Mars

Mean position at the Epoch 270.22°

	Units	Hundreds	Thousands	Ten Thousands
1.	0.524	52.40	164.02	200.19
2.	1.048	104.80	328.04	40.39
3.	1.572	157.21	132.06	240.58
4.	2.096	209.61	296.08	80.78
5.	2.620	262.01	100.10	280.97
6.	3.144	314.41	264.12	121.16
7.	3.668	6.81	68.14	321.36
8.	4.192	59.22	232.55	161.55
9.	4.716	111.62	36.17	1.74

Table XX - Mean Motion of Jupiter

Mean position at the Epoch = 220°.04

	Units	Tens	Hundreds	Thousands	Ten Thousands
1.	.08	0.83	8.31	83.1	110.96
2.	.17	1.66	16.62	166.19	221.96
3.	.25	2.49	24.93	249.29	332.89
4.	.33	3.32	33.24	332.39	83.85
5.	.41	4.15	41.55	55.48	194.82
6.	.50	4.99	42.86	138.58	305.78
7.	.58	5.82	58.17	221.67	56.74
8.	.66	6.65	66.58	304.77	167.71
9.	.75	7.48	74.79	78.87	278.67

Table XXI - Mean Motion of Jupiter

Mean position at the Epoch = $236^{\circ}.74$

	Units	Tens	Hundreds	Thousands	Ten Thousands
1.	.03	.33	3.34	33.44	334.39
2.	.07	.67	6.69	66.88	308.79
3.	.10	1.00	10.03	100.32	283.18
4.	.13	1.34	13.38	133.76	257.57
5.	.17	1.67	16.72	167.20	231.97
6.	.20	2.01	20.06	200.64	206.36
7.	.23	2.34	23.41	234.08	180.75
8.	.27	2.68	26.75	267.51	152.14
9.	.30	3.01	30.10	300.95	122.54

Table XXII- Mean Motion of Mars

Total Interval = 36546.69 days

For	30,000	days mean motion	-	240.58
	6,000	days	"	264.12
	500	days	"	262.01
	40	days	"	20.96
	6	days	"	3.144
	0.69	days	"	0.362

Constant at epoch

$$\frac{270.22}{1061.396^0}$$

Subtracting multiples of 360° , the mean position of mars is 341.396

Table XXIII- Mean Position of Jupiter

For 30,000 days mean motion		332.89
6,000	"	138.58
500	"	41.55
40	"	3.32
6	"	0.50
0.69	"	0.05

Constant at epoch $\frac{220.04}{736.93^0}$

Subtracting multiples of 360° , the mean position of Jupiter is 16.93°

Table XXIV- Mean Position of Saturn

For 30,000 days mean motion		283.18
6,000	"	200.64
500	"	16.72
40	"	1.34
6	"	0.20
0.69	"	0.02

Constant at epoch $\frac{236.74}{738.84^0}$

Subtracting multiples of 360° , the mean position of Saturn is 18.84°

From the above calculation mean longitudes of all planets are as under :-

Sun	—	278.0713°
Mars	—	341.396°
Mercury	—	278.0713°
Jupiter	—	16.93°
Venus	—	278.0713°
Saturn	—	18.84°

Calculation of Sheeghrochcha

Sheeghrochcha of Mars, Jupiter & Saturn is the same as mean longitude of Sun. Therefore we have to calculate Sheeghrochcha of mercury & Venus only. We will take the help of Table Nos. XX & XXI.

Sheeghrochcha of Mercury

Total interval - 36,546.69 days

For 30,000 days		9.54
6,000	"	73.91
500	"	246.16
40	"	163.69
6	"	24.55
0.69	"	2.82

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{Constant at epoch} && 164.00 \\
 \text{Correction} &= (6.67 - 0.00133 \, t^*) && + \quad \underline{6.537} \\
 &= 6.67 - 0.00133 \times 100 && 691.207 \\
 &= 6.69 - 0.133 \\
 &= 6.537 \\
 * \, t &= (\text{Birth year} - 1900)
 \end{aligned}$$

Subtracting multiple of 360°, the Sheeghrochcha of Mercury is 331.227

Sheeghrochcha of Venus

30,000 days	-	184.39
6,000	"	252.88
500	"	81.07
40	"	64.09
6	"	9.61
0.69	"	1.104

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{Less Correction } (5 + 0.0001 \, t) && (-) && 5.01 \\
 &= (5 + .0001 \times 100) 588.134 && = 5.01
 \end{aligned}$$

Subtracting multiples of 360°, Sheeghrochcha is 228.134°.

Table XXV- Mercury's Apogee Product Table (Mercury's Sheeghrochcha)

The adopted Apogee of the planet is 164° at the epoch. Its mean position is equal to that of the Sun. Its Aphelion lies at $220^\circ.5$. Add Correction : $(6.67-0.00133 \text{ t})$

	Units	Tens	Hundreds	Thousands	Ten Thousands
1.	4.09	40.92	49.23	133.32	243.18
2.	8.18	81.84	98.46	264.64	126.36
3.	12.28	122.77	147.69	36.95	9.54
4.	16.37	163.69	196.93	169.27	252.72
5.	20.46	204.62	246.16	301.59	135.90
6.	24.55	245.54	295.39	73.91	19.08
7.	28.65	286.46	344.62	206.34	262.26
8.	32.74	327.38	33.85	338.50	145.44
9.	36.83	8.31	83.09	110.86	28.63

Table XXVI- Product Table of Apogee of Venus (Venus Sheeghrochcha)

In computing the position of Venus we adopt the epoch, i.e. 1st January 1900 (Civil Time). The mean position of Venus is the same as that of the Sun, while the Apogee at the epoch is $328^\circ.51$ and the Aphelion at $79^\circ.9$. Less Correction : $(5^\circ + 0.0001 \text{ t})$

	Units	Tens	Hundreds	Thousands	Ten Thousands
1.	1.60	16.02	160.21	162.15	181.46
2.	3.20	32.04	320.43	324.29	2.93
3.	4.81	48.06	120.64	246.44	184.39
4.	6.41	64.09	280.86	288.52	5.86
5.	8.01	80.11	81.07	90.73	187.32
6.	9.61	96.13	241.29	252.88	8.87
7.	11.21	116.15	41.50	55.02	190.25
8.	12.82	128.17	201.72	217.17	11.71
9.	14.42	144.19	1.93	19.32	193.18

Therefore Sheeghrochcha of all planets is as under :

Mars	—	278.0713° (Mean longitude of Sun)
Mercury	—	331.207°
Jupiter	—	278.0713°
Venus	—	196.64°
Saturn	—	278.0713°

Table XXVII- Chesta Bala in Example Horoscope

Planet	True Longitude	Mean Longitude	Sheeghrochcha	Chesta Kendra = Sheeghro. $-\frac{(\text{MeanLong}+\text{TrueLong.})}{2}$	Chesta Bala = Chesta Kendra $\div 3$ (Chesta Kendra)
Sun				Ayana Bala =	8.36
Moon				Paksha Bala	= 108.40
Mars	320°21'	341.396°	278.0713	278.0713 $-\frac{(341.396 + 320.35)}{2}$ = 278.0713 $- 330.698$ ² = 52.6267	17.54
Mercury	282°8'	278.0713°	331.207	331.207 $-\frac{(278.0713 + 282.13)}{2}$ = 331.207 $- 280.10$ ² = 51.107	17.04
Jupiter	2°58'	16.93°	278.0713	278.0713 $-\frac{(16.93 + 2.97)}{2}$ = 278.0713 $- 9.95$ = 268.1213 = 91.88 (After subtracting from 360°)	30.63
Venus	243°15'	278.0713	196.64	196.64 $-\frac{(278.0713+243.251)}{2}$ = 196.64 $- 260.661$ = 64.021	21.34
Saturn	16°32'	18.84	278.0713	278.0713 $-\frac{(18.84 + 16.53)}{2}$ = 278.0713 $- 17.685$ = 260.3863 = 91.6137 (After subtracting from 360°)	30.54



Exercise

- Q. 1 What is Cheshta bala?
- Q. 2 What is mean longitude and true longitude of planet?
- Q. 3 What is Cheshta Kendra? How does it calculate?

6. Naisargik Bala or Permanent Strength

Each planet has certain permanent strength irrespective of its position in Zodiac. This strength depends upon the luminosity of planet. Sun, being brightest of all planets has maximum Naisargika bala whereas Saturn, being darkest of all planets has the least naisargika bala. The planets having decreasing naisargika bala are in the order of Sun, Moon, Venus, Jupiter, Mercury, Mars, Saturn.

The Naisargika bala of each planet is as under :-

Table XXVIII- Naisargika Bala of Planets

Planet	Naisargika Bala (Shashtiamsa)
Sun	60.00
Moon	51.43
Venus	42.85
Jupiter	34.28
Mercury	25.70
Mars	17.14
Saturn	8.57

The above strength is obtained by subtracting $60/7=8.57$ from the strength of preceding planet.

Naisargika Bala has significance in Shadbala specially when some planets have approximate equal strength after adding Sthan bala, Dik bala, Kala bala, Chesta bala & Drik bala.



Exercise

- Q. 1 What is Naisargika bala? Explain
- Q. 2 How much maximum Shashtiamsa bala is given to Sun, Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus and Saturn?

7. Drik Bala or Aspect Strength

All planets powerfully aspect the 180th degree from their position. A planet cannot aspect another planet or bhava within 30° in front of it & 60° behind it. Therefore aspect of a planet commences from 30° from planet & stops at 300th degree from the planet.

The aspect strength varies from 30° to 300° as under :-

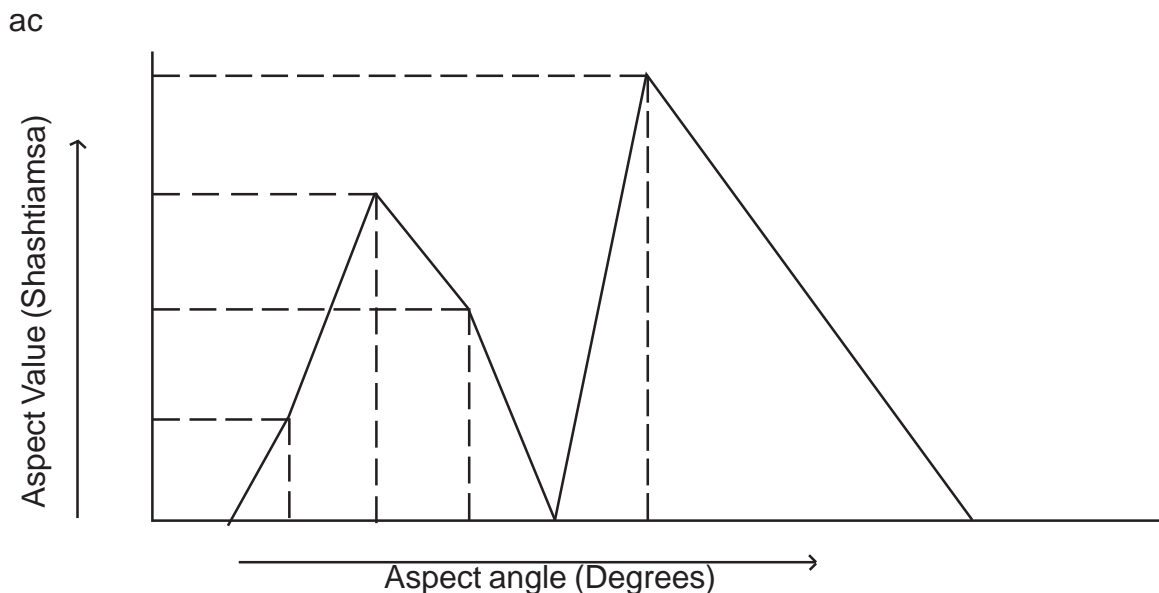
- (i) Commences from 30° & gradually increases till at 60° aspect value is 15 Shashtiamsa.
- (ii) Value continues to increase till at 90 it becomes 45 Shashtiamsa.
- (iii) From 90° the aspect value starts decreasing & it becomes 30 Shashtiamsa at 120°.
- (iv) From 120° to 150°, the aspect value falls & at 150° it becomes zero.
- (v) From 150° to 180°, there is a sudden jump & maximum aspect value of 60 Shashtiamsa is obtained at 180°.
- (vi) Again aspect value diminishes gradually till at 300° it becomes zero.

Aspect angle is found by subtracting longitude of aspecting planet from that of aspected planet.

Aspect angle = Long. of Aspected body - Long. of Aspecting body

If aspect angle is negative, 360° are added in it.

Aspect value can be represented graphically as under :-



After knowing aspect angle, aspect value is calculated with the following formulae :-

Aspect Angle (AA)	Aspect Value
$30^{\circ}-60^{\circ}$	$\frac{(A.A.-30)}{2}$
$60^{\circ}-90^{\circ}$	$(A.A.-60)+15$
$90^{\circ}-120^{\circ}$	$\frac{(120-A.A.)}{2} +30$
$120^{\circ}-150^{\circ}$	$(150-A.A.)$
$150^{\circ}-180^{\circ}$	$(A.A.-150) \times 2$
$180^{\circ}-300^{\circ}$	$\frac{(300-A.A.)}{2}$

Special Aspect (Vishesh Drishti)

Some planets have special aspect in addition to their usual aspect.

Saturn has special aspect on 3rd ($60-90^{\circ}$) & 10th ($270-300^{\circ}$) houses

Jupiter has special aspect on 5th ($120-150^{\circ}$) & 9th ($240-270^{\circ}$) houses

Mars has special aspect on 4th ($90-120^{\circ}$) & 8th ($210-240^{\circ}$) houses

Special aspects values of mars, Jupiter & Saturn are 15, 30 & 45 Shashtiamsa respectively. In ordinary aspect value, special aspect value should be added.

Shubha & Papa Drishti : Aspect Cast by benefic planets is Shubha Drishti (+ ve aspect) & denoted by + ve sign. The aspect Cast by malefic planet is Papa drishti (-ve aspect) & denoted by - ve sign.

Calculation of Drik Bala

For calculation of Drik Bala we have first to find, aspect angle between different planets. The aspect angles in example horoscope have been calculated as per Table XXIV given below :-

After calculation of aspect angles between different planets, Drishti Pinda is calculated which is sum total of Drishti value (Aspect value) of all aspecting planets over aspected planets. This may be positive or negative depending upon whether aspect is of benefic planet or malefic planet.

In the example horoscope Moon is benefic while Mercury is malefic. The Drishti Pinda will be calculated as under :-

Table XXIX- Aspect Angles in example horoscope

	Aspected Planets						
	Sun 277°52'	Moon 115°18'	Mars 320°21'	Mercury 282°8'	Jupiter 2°58'	Venus 243°15'	Saturn 16°32'
Sun	-----	115°18'-277°52' = -162°34'+360° = 197°26'	320°21'-277°52' = 42°29'	282°8'-277°52' = 4°16'	2°58'-277°52' = -274°54'+360° = 85°6'	243°15'-277°52' = -34°37'+360° = 325°23'	16°32'-277°52' = -261°20'+360° = 98°40'
Moon	277°52'-115°18' = 162°34'	-----	320°21'-115°18' = 205°3'	282°8'-115°18' = 166°50'	2°58'-115°18' = -112°20'+360°	243°15'-115°18' = 127°57' = 147°40'	16°32'-115°18' = -98°46'+360° = 271°14'
Mars	277°52'-320°21' = -42°29'+360° = 317°31'	115°18'-320°21' = -205°3'+360° = 154°57'	-----	282°8'-320°21' = -37°13'+360° = 322°47'	2°58'-320°21' = -317°23'+360° = 42°37'	243°15'-320°21' = -76°6'+360° = 283°54'	16°32'-320°21' = -303°49'+360° = 56°11'
Mercury	277°52'-282°8' = -4°16'+360° = 355°44'	115°18'-282°8' = -166°50'+360° = 193°10'	320°21'-282°8' = 37°13'	-----	2°58'-282°8' = -279°10'+360° = 80°50'	243°15'-282°8' = -38°53'+360° = 321°07'	16°32'-282°8' = -265°16'+360° = 94°44'
Jupiter	277°52'-2°58' = 274°54'	115°18'-2°58' = 112°20'	320°21'-2°58' = 317°23'	282°8'-2°58' = 279°10'	-----	243°15'-2°58' = 240°17'	16°32'-2°58' = 13°24'
Venus	277°52'-243°15' = 34°37'	115°18'-243°15' = -127°57'+360° = 232°3'	320°21'-243°15' = 76°6'	282°8'-243°15' = 38°53'	2°58'-243°15' = -240°17'+360° = 119°43'	-----	16°32'-243°15' = -226°43'+360° = 133°17'
Saturn	277°52'-16°32' = 261°20'	115°18'-16°32' = 98°46'	320°21'-16°32' = 303°49'	282°8'-16°32' = 265°16'	2°58'-16°32' = -13°24'+360°	243°15'-16°32' = 226°43'	----- = 346°36'

AA=Aspect Angle AS= Aspect Strength

Table XXX- Drishti Pinda of Planets in example horoscope

As. planets	Sun	Moon	Mars	Mercury	Jupiter	Venus	Saturn
Moon	A/A 162°34' AS = $\frac{(162°34'-150)}{2}$ = 6.28	---	A/A 205°3' AS = $\frac{(300-205°3')}{2}$ = 47.47	A/A 166°50' AS=(166°50'-150°)X2 = 33.66	A/A 147°40' AS=(150°-147°40') = 2.4	A/A 127°57' AS (150-127°57') = 22.05	A/A 271°14' AS = $\frac{(300-271°14')}{2}$ = 14.38
Jupiter	A/A 274°54' AS= $\frac{(300-274°54')}{2}$ =12.55	A/A 112°20' AS= $\frac{(120°-112°20')+30}{2}$ = 33.83	A/A 317°23' ---- A/A > 300 AS = 0	A/A 279°10' AS= $\frac{(300-279°10')}{2}$ = 10.42	-----	A/A 240°17' A/A=(300-240°17')/2 = 24.9 Spl. Aspect = 30	A/A 13°24' ----- A/A < 30 AS= 0
Venus	A/A 34°37' AS= $\frac{(34°37'-30)}{2}$ = 2.31	A/A 232°3' AS= $\frac{(300-232°3')}{2}$ = 33.97	A/A 76°6' AS=(76°6'-60)+15 = 31.1	A/A 38°53' AS= $\frac{(38°53'-30)}{2}$ = 4.45	A/A 119°43' AS= $\frac{(120-119°43')+30}{2}$ = 30.14	----- ---	A/A 133°17' AS=(150-133°17') = 16.70
Shubhadri Bala A	21.14	67.80	78.57	48.53	32.54	76.95	31.08
Sun	----	A/A 197°26' AS= $\frac{(300°-197°26')}{2}$ = 51.28	A/A 42°29' AS= $\frac{(42°29'-30)}{2}$ = 6.25	A/A 4°16' ----- A/A < 30 AS= 0	A/A 85°6' AS=(85°6'-60)+15 = 40.1	A/A 325°23' ----- A/A > 300 AS= 0	A/A 98°40' AS= $\frac{(120-98°-40')+30}{2}$ = 40.66
Mars	A/A 317°31' ---- A/A > 300 AS = 0	A/A 154°57' AS=(154°57'-150)X2 = 9.9	-----	A/A 322°47' ----- A/A > 300 AS = 0	A/A 42°37' AS=(42°37'-30) = 6.3	A/A 283°54' AS=(300-283°54') = 8.05	A/A 56°11' AS= $\frac{(56°11'-30)}{2}$ = 13.1
Mercury	A/A 355°44' - A/A > 300 AS = 0	A/A 193°10' AS= $\frac{(300°-193°10')}{2}$ = 53.40	A/A 37°13' AS= $\frac{(37°13'-30)}{2}$ = 3.6	-----	A/A 80°50' AS=(80°50'-60)+15 = 35.8	A/A 321°7' ----- A/A > 300 AS = 0	A/A 94°44' AS= $\frac{(120°-94°44')+30}{2}$ = 42.66
Saturn	A/A 261°20' AS= $\frac{300°-261°20'}{2}$ = 19.33	A/A 98°46' AS= $\frac{(120-98°46')+30}{2}$ 40.61	A/A 303°49' ----- A/A > 300 AS = 0	A/A 265°16' AS= $\frac{(300°-265°16')}{2}$ = 17.36	A/A 346°36' ----- A/A > 300 AS= 0	A/A 226°43' AS= $\frac{(300-226°43')}{2}$ = 36.65	-----
Papadrishti Bala B	- 19.33	-155.19	-9.85	- 17.36	- 82.20	- 44.70	-96.42
Nett Asp. A+B	+ 1.81	- 87.39	+ 68.72	+ 31.17	- 49.66	+ 32.25	- 65.34

Aspecting Planet

A Text Book on Shadbala

Drik Bala

Drik bala of any planet is 1/4th of Drishti Pinda on it. It may be positive or negative. The Drika Bala in example horoscope will be as under :-

Table XXXI - Drik Bala in Ex. Horoscope

Planet	Drishti Pinda	Drik Bala
Sun	+ 1.81	+ 0.45
Moon	- 87.39	- 21.85
Mars	+ 68.72	+ 17.18
Mercury	+ 31.17	+ 7.79
Jupiter	- 49.66	- 12.42
Venus	+ 32.25	+ 8.06
Saturn	- 65.34	- 16.33



Exercise

- Q. 1 What is Drik bala? Write the method of calculation of Drik bala.
- Q. 2 At which degree planets get powerful aspect?
- Q. 3 In what degree planets cannot aspect another planet and bhava?
- Q. 4 In what degree planets can aspect another planets and Bhava?
- Q. 5 What is the aspect value of planet, if the planet commences from 30° and gradually increase to 60°, 90°, 120°, 150° and 180°.
- Q. 6 How does the aspect angle be find?
- Q. 7 How does the Drishti Pinda be fined?

8. Total Shadbala of Planets

In order to obtain the total Shadbala of each planet, all six types of balas as calculated in previous chapters are added together. Drik bala is added or subtracted depending upon whether it is positive or negative. The result obtained is the Shadbala of planets in Shashtiamsa which divided by 60 gives Shadbala in Rupas.

Table XXXII- Shadbala of Planets in Ex. Horoscope

	Sthan Bala	Dik Bala	Kala Bala	Chesta Bala	Naisargik Bala	Drik Bala	Shadbala in shashtiamsa	Shadbala In Rupas
Sun	175.54	38.37	53.56	8.36	60	+0.45	336.28	5.60
Moon	175.07	44.18	139.40	108.40	51.43	-21.85	496.63	8.08
Mars	195.0	52.53	105.37	17.54	17.14	+17.18	404.81	6.75
Mercury	202.835	6.14	71.40	17.04	25.70	+7.79	330.91	5.52
Jupiter	241.195	19.76	212.87	30.63	34.28	-12.42	526.33	8.77
Venus	127.08	33.17	93.60	21.34	42.65	+8.06	325.90	5.43
Saturn	124.91	22.39	201.93	30.54	8.57	-16.33	372.01	6.20

In the example horoscope Venus is least powerful & Jupiter is having maximum strength. The planets are in a position to give results according to their Shadbalas.

The planets are considered strong if their balas are at least equal to the figures mentioned below (in Shashtiamsa).

Sun	Sthan bala	Dik bala	Kala bala	Chesta bala	Ayana
Jupiter Mercury Sun	165	35	50	112	30
Moon Venus	133	50	30	100	40
Mars Saturn	96	80	40	67	20

The minimum Shadbala requirements of planets to be considered to be powerful are as under :-

Planet	Shadbala (Shashtiamsa)	Shadbala (Rupas)
Sun	390	6.5
Moon	360	6
Mars	300	5
Mercury	420	7
Jupiter	390	6.5
Venus	330	5.5
Saturn	300	5

If a planet has required minimum Shadbala, it will prove favorable in a birth chart. Saturn's extreme strength will give long life as well as miseries. Among the several planets associated with a Bhava which has the greatest Shadbala influences the bhava most.



9. Total Shadbala of Planets

To measure good & bad results that would occur in a particular main & Sub periods, Ishta Kashta Phalas of respective lords are calculated. Ishta means good & Kashta means bad.

Determination of Ishta Phala : The Ishta Phala is determined with the formula

$$\text{Ishta Phala} = \sqrt{\text{Ochcha Bala} \times \text{Chesta Bala}}$$

Ishta Phala in example horoscope will be as under :-

Table XXXIII - Ishta Phala in Ex. Horoscope

Planet	Ochcha Bala Ref. Table 1	Chesta Bala Ref. Table XXVI	Ishta Phala
Sun	29.29	8.36	15.65
Moon	32.57	108.40	59.42
Mars	52.55	17.54	30.36
Mercury	20.96	17.04	18.90
Jupiter	29.32	30.63	29.97
Venus	22.08	21.34	21.70
Saturn	1.16	30.54	5.95

Determination of Kashta Phala : The Kshta Phala of planets is calculated with the formulae

$$\text{Kshta Phala} = \sqrt{(60 - \text{Ochcha Bala}) (60 - \text{Chesta Bala})}$$

Kashta Phala in example horoscope will be as under :-

Planet	(60-Ochcha Bala)	(60- Chesta Bala)	Kashta Phala
Sun	30.71	51.64	39.82
Moon	27.43	48.40	36.44
Mars	7.45	42.46	17.78
Mercury	39.04	42.96	40.95
Jupiter	30.68	29.37	30.02
Venus	37.92	38.66	38.25
Saturn	58.84	29.46	41.63

Ishta & Kashta Phalas in example horoscope are as under :-

Planet	Sun	Moon	Mars	Mercury	Jupiter	Venus	Saturn
Ishta Phala	15.65	59.42	30.36	18.90	29.97	21.70	5.95
Kashta Phala	39.82	36.44	17.78	40.95	30.02	38.28	41.63

Planets with more Ishta Phala are inclined to do good in their Main or Sub period. A planet with more Kashta Phala gives rise to more evil results in its Main or Sub period. The results of main & Sub period lord depend upto the strength of both the planets involved. If strength of sub lord predominates over main lord, results will be that indicated by sub-lord. In example horoscope Kashta Phala of Sun, mercury, Venus & Saturn is more than Ishta Phala & therefore bad results are expected during period of these planets.



Exercise

Q. 1 What is Ishta and Kashta phalas? Write the method of calculations.

10. Bhava Bala or House Strength

Bhavas on account of being occupied or aspected by certain planets acquire certain sources of strength & weakness. Bhava bala is the strength of the house. If a Bhava acquires certain strength the native enjoys the signification of Bhava fully.

The strength of a Bhava is composed of : (i) Bhava's lord strength or Bhavadhipati Bala (ii) Bhava Dig bala & (iii) Bhava drishti Bala (Aspect strength).

(i) Bhavadhipati Bala : This is the strength of the lord of Bhava. The lord of Bhava is the planet in whose sign Bhava madhya falls. The strength of each planet has already been calculated in earlier chapters. The lord of each Bhava & its strength in example horoscope is as under.

Table XXXIV - Bhavadhipati Bala in Example Hroscope

Bhava	Bhava Madhya	Lord of Bhava	Strength (Bhavadhipati Bala (Rupas))
I	2 ^S 23 ⁰ 42'	Mercury	5.66
II	3 ^S 19 ⁰ 3'	Moon	8.28
III	4 ^S 16 ⁰ 24'	Sun	5.60
IV	5 ^S 12 ⁰ 46'	Mercury	5.52
V	6 ^S 16 ⁰ 24'	Venus	5.43
VI	7 ^S 20 ⁰ 3'	Mars	6.75
VII	8 ^S 23 ⁰ 42'	Jupiter	8.77
VIII	9 ^S 19 ⁰ 3'	Saturn	6.20
IX	10 ^S 16 ⁰ 24'	Saturn	6.20
X	11 ^S 12 ⁰ 46''	Jupiter	8.77
XI	0 ^S 16 ⁰ 24'	Mars	6.75
XII	1 ^S 20 ⁰ 3'	Venus	5.43

(ii) **Bhava Dig Bala** : The strength acquired by different Bhavas falling in different groups or types of signs is known as Bhava Dig bala. All zodiacal signs have been grouped into following four group:-

(a) Human signs (Nara Rashis) : Gemini, Virgo, Libra, first half of Sagittarius, Aquarius are known as human signs. These signs have full strength in ascendant & zero strength in 7th strength of one Rupa & if falls in 7th bhava, it loses all strength.

(b) Aquatic Signs (Jalachara Rashis) : Cancer, second half of Capricorn & Pisces are known as aquatic signs. These signs have full strength in 4th Bhava & zero strength in 10th Bhava.

(c) Quadruped signs (Chatuspad Rashis) : Aries, Taurus, Leo, second half of Sagittarius & 1st half of Capricorn are known as quadruped signs. These signs have full strength in 10th Bhava & zero strength in 4th Bhava.

(d) Insect signs (keet Rashis) : Scorpios is known as insect sign. This sign has full strength in 7th Bhava & zero strength in ascendant.

The Bhava dig bala of various Bhavas will be calculated as under :-

Ist Bhava : 1st Bhava falls in Gemini sign which has full strength in ascendant. Therefore 1st Bhava has dig bala of 60 Shashtiamsa.

IInd Bhava : IInd Bhava falls in cancer sign which has full strength in 4th Bhava. Therefore subtracting from 10 we get 4. This multiplied by 10 gives Bhava dig bala of 2nd Bhava as 40 Shashtiamsa.

IIIrd Bhava : IIIrd Bhava falls in Leo sign which has full strength in 10th Bhava. Therefore counting from 4th Bhava, we get 11. This being more than 6 is subtracted from 12 to get 5. This multiplied by 10 gives Bhava dig bala of 3rd Bhava as 50 Shashtiamsa.

IVth Bhava : IVth Bhava falls in Virgo sign which has full strength in ascendant. Therefore counting from 7th Bhava we get 9. This being than more 6 is subtracted from 12 to get 3. The Bhava dig bala of IVth Bhava is therefore 30 Shashtiamsa.

Vth Bhava : Vth Bhava falls in Libra sign which has full strength in ascendant. Therefore counting from 7th Bhava we get 10. This after subtraction from 12 is 2. Therefore dig bala of 5th Bhava is 20 Shashtiamsa.

VIth Bhava : VIth Bhava falls in Scorpios sign which has full strength in 7th Bhava. Therefore counting from ascendant we get 5. Dig bala of VIth Bhava is therefore 50 Shashtiamsa.

VIIth Bhava : VIIth Bhava falls in 2nd half of Sagittarius sign which has full digbala in 10th Bhava. Therefore counting from 4 we get 3 & therefore dig bala of VIIth Bhava is 30 Shashtiamsa.

VIIIth Bhava : VIIIth Bhava falls in 2nd of half Capricorn sign which has full digbala in 4th Bhava. Therefore counting from 10 we get 10 which being more than 6 is subtracted from 12 to get 2. Therefore digbala of VIIIth Bhava is 20 Shashtiamsa.

IXth Bhava : The IXth Bhava falls in Aquarius sign which has full digbala in ascendant. Therefore counting from 7th we get 2 & therefore digbala of IXth Bhava is 20 Shashtiamsa.

Xth Bhava : The Xth Bhava falls in Pisces sign which has full digbala in 4th Bhava & 0 in 10th Bhava therefore dig bala of 10th Bhava is zero.

XIth Bhava : XIth Bhava falls in Aries sign which has full digbala in 10th Bhava. Therefore counting from 4 we get 7 which subtracted from 12 is 5. Therefore dig bala of XIth Bhava is 50 Shashtiamsa.

XIIth Bhava : XIIth Bhava falls in Taurus sign which has full digbala in 10th Bhava. Therefore counting from 4th we get 8 which subtracted from 12 is 4. Therefore digbala of XIIth Bhava is 40 Shashtiamsa.

Table XXXV - Bhava Digbala in Example Hroscope

Bhava	Bhava Digbala Shashtiamsa.
1	60
2	40
3	10
4	30
5	20
6	50
7	30
8	20
9	20
10	0
11	50
12	40

(iii) Bhava Drishti Bala (Aspect Strength) : Each Bhava may have aspect of certain planets. This aspect may be positive or negative depending upon aspect by benefic & malefic planets. For calculating Bhava drishti bala, each bhava is considered as aspected body & aspect strength is found exactly as per aspect strength of planets. The Bhava Drishti Bala in example horoscope can be calculated as under :-

Table XXXI

Bhavadrishi Bala in Ex. Horoscope

Aspected Bhavas												
	I 83°42'	II 109°3'	III 136°24'	IV 162°46'	V 196°24'	VI 230°3'	VII 263°42'	VIII 289°3'	IX 316°24'	X 342°46'	XI 16°24'	XII 50°3'
Moon 115°18'	AA=328°24' AV=0	AA=353°45' AV=0	AA=21°6' AV=0	AA=47°26' AV=8.71	AA=81°6' AV=36.1	AA=114°45' AV=32.62	AA=148°24' AV=1.6	AA=173°45' AV=47.5	AA=201°6' AV=49.45	AA=237°28' AV=31.26	AA=261°6' AV=19.45	AA=65°15' AV=20.25
Jupiter 2°58'	AA=80°44' AV=35.73	AA=106°5' AV=36.95	AA=133°26' AV=16.57 +30 (S.A)	AA=159°48' AV=19.6	AA=193°26' AV=53.28	AA=227°5' AV=36.45	AA=260°44' AV=19.55 +30 (S.A)	AA=286°5' AV=6.95	AA=313°26' AV=0	AA=339°48' AV=0	AA=14°26' AV=0	AA=47°5' AV=7.55
Venus 24°15'	AA=200°27' AV=49.77	AA=225°48' AV=37.1	AA=253°9' AV=23.42	AA=279°31' AV=10.25	AA=313°9' AV=0	AA=346°48' AV=0	AA=20°27' AV=0	AA=45°48' AV=7.9	AA=73°9' AV=28.15	AA=99°31' AV=50.5	AA=133°9' AV=16.85	AA=166°48' AV=33.6
Bala A	+ 85.50	+ 74.05	+ 69.99	+ 38.56	+ 89.38	+ 69.07	+ 51.15	+ 62.35	+ 77.6	+ 81.76	+ 36.3	+61.4
Sun 277°52'	AA=165°50' AV=31.26	AA=91°11' AV=44.4	AA=118°32' AV=30.73	AA=244°54' AV=27.55	AA=278°32' AV=10.74	AA=312°11' AV=0	AA=345°50' AV=0	AA=11°11' AV=0	AA=38°32' AV=4.26	AA=64°54' AV=19.9	AA=98°32' AV=40.73	AA=332°11' AV=0
Mars 115°18'	AA=328°24' AV=0	AA=353°45' AV=0	AA=21°6' AV=0	AA=47°28' AV=8.73	AA=81°6' AV=36.1	AA=114°15' AV=32.87 + 15 (SA)	AA=148°24' AA=1.6	AA=174°45' AV=49.5	AA=201°6' AV=49.45	AA=227°28' AV=36.26 + 15 (SA)	AA=261°6' AV=19.45	AA=294°45' AV=2.63
Mercury 282°52'	AA=261°34' AV=19.21	AA=186°55' AV=56.55	AA=214°16' AV=42.87	AA=240°48' AV=29.6	AA=274°16' AV=12.37	AA=307°55' AV=0	AA=341°34' AV=0	AA=6°55' AV=0	AA=34°16' AV=2.13	AA=60°38' AV=15.65	AA=94°16' AV=42.87	AA=127°55' AV=32.1
Saturn 16°32'	AA=67°10' AV=22.15 +45 (S.A)	AA=92°31' AV=43.74	AA=119°52' AV=30.05	AA=146°14' AV=3.76	AA=179°52' AV=59.7	AA=213°31' AV=43.25	AA=247°10' AV=26.42	AA=272°31' AV=13.75	AA=299°52' AV=.05	AA=326°14' AV=0	AA=359°52' AV=0	AA=33°31' AV=1.73
Bala B	- 87.62	- 144.69	- 103.65	- 69.74	- 48.91	- 91.12	- 28.02	- 63.25	- 55.89	- 86.81	- 103.05	- 36.46
Net Asp. A+B=C	- 12.12	- 70.64	- 33.66	- 31.18	- 29.53	- 22.05	+ 23.13	- 0.9	+ 21.71	- 5.05	- 66.75	+ 24.94
Bhavadri Bala c/4	- 3.03	- 17.66	- 8.41	- 7.79	- 7.38	- 5.51	+ 5.78	- 0.22	+ 5.42	- 1.26	- 16.68	+ 6.23

Table XXXVI - Bhava Digbala in Example Hroscope

Bhava	Bhava Dipati Bala	Bhava Dig Bala	Bhava Drishti Bala	Total Bhava Bala (Shashtiamsa)	Total Bhava Bala (Rupas)
I	330.91	60	- 3.03	387.88	6.46
II	496.63	40	- 17.66	518.67	8.64
III	336.28	10	- 8.41	337.87	5.63
IV	330.91	30	- 7.79	353.12	5.88
V	325.90	20	- 7.38	338.52	5.64
VI	404.81	50	- 5.51	449.30	7.49
VII	526.33	30	+ 5.78	562.11	9.37
VIII	372.01	20	- 0.22	391.79	6.53
IX	372.01	20	+ 5.42	397.43	6.62
X	526.33	0	- 1.26	525.07	8.75
XI	404.81	50	- 16.88	438.13	7.30
XII	325.90	40	+ 6.23	372.12	6.20



Exercise

- Q. 1 What is Bhavadhipati bala? How does it calculate?
- Q. 2 What is Bhava digbala? How does it calculate?
- Q. 3 Name the sign who get full strength in ascendant fourth house, seventh house and tenth house.
- Q. 4 What is Bhav drishti bala? How does it calculate?